WORLD'S BEST SELLING MARTIAL ARTS MAG!

KUNG-FU

MONTHLY NO.8 25p

TRADEMARK

BRUCE LEE POSTER INSIDE

Was BRUCE LEE! The Greatest!!?

DEFEND YOURSELF WITH KUNG FU!

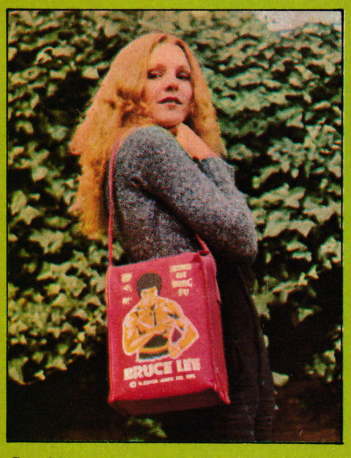
ANCIENT FIGHTING ARTS FEATURE

KUNG-FU
MONTHLY

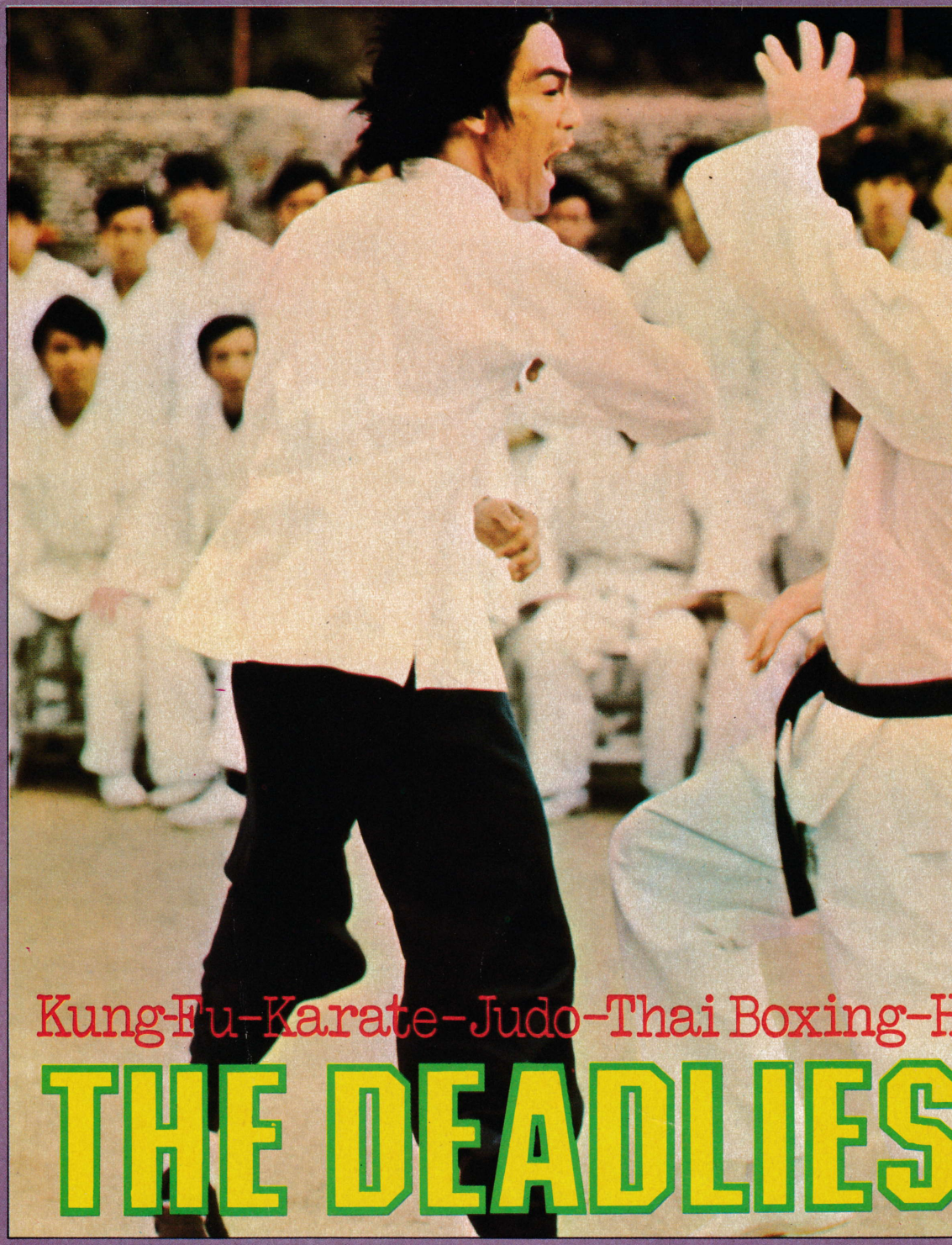
Hi there Kung-Fu fans!
Well, here we are well into the second year of publishing Kung-Fu Monthly, and to think that some sceptics predicted we would never last beyond an issue or two! Thanks to the marvellous support we have received from all KFM readers, I can report that Kung-Fu Monthly is by far the world's biggest selling martial arts publication. Already, KFM is published in three languages, (English, German and Dutch), and plans are underway right now to spread the word in French, Spanish, Turkish and Italian! If only Bruce were alive today to witness the world wide revolution in the appreciation of his art that his energy and genius has produced.

I'm keeping my editorial short for this issue to give more room for the great features and there are only two points I must bring to your attention. Firstly, no new orders please for the Back Issue Bonanza advertised in past issues. We are rapidly running out of early issues, (which were themselves reprinted!) and, for the moment, cannot deal with any further orders.

Secondly, I want you to know that the advertisement for the Summer *Bruce Lee Pilgrimage* holiday offer in this issue has my full consent and backing. The travel company with whom the holiday has been arranged are a highly reputable and competent organisation who have been flying people in and out of the Orient for many years. In fact, they are the official travel organisers for the Anglo-Chinese Families Association, and we at KFM have every confidence in them! Hope you can make it with us on our pilgrimage to Hong Kong . . . it's going to be great fun!
That's all from me this month!
Felix Yen
Editor-In-Chief



See Bruce Lee Bag Offer!



Kung-Fu-Karate-Judo-Thai Boxing-H

THE DEADLIES

What does the word Karate mean? What is the difference between the Chinese martial arts and those of Japan? What is Thai kick boxing or Burmese Bando? Which is the deadliest martial art of them all? . . .

These are just a few of the questions that flood in every month to the KFM offices from the hordes of new, western Kung-Fu fans. Many people inspired by the amazing skills of Bruce Lee, perhaps the greatest ever martial artist, are confused by a bewildering array of different Asian martial arts. Every country seems to have its own speciality and in some countries there are hundreds of different schools within any one of the arts.

One of the most frequent questions concerns the powerful fighting art known as Karate. Many people think of it as a Japanese art while in actual fact it derives in a roundabout way from the original Kung-Fu of mainland China. Perhaps the reason that we get so many questions about Karate is that Bruce Lee was often pitted against Karate experts in his films. Do you remember the tremendous sequence in *Fist Of Fury* when Bruce, discovering that members of the rival Karate school have attacked and slain his venerable teacher, goes to his enemies' establishment and shows them once and for all that no longer were the Chinese martial arts the arts of the 'sick man of Asia'. In a devastating display of his own 'Jeet Kun Do' style, Bruce whirls through the ranks of the Karate students leaving them behind him like chaff, thrashed with a pair of flailing nanchukkas! The solid, angular movements of the Karate students make an odd comparison with Bruce's fluid, 'all styles' approach.

Then again there is that amazing sequence in *Way Of The Dragon* when Bruce comes up against Chuck Norris, seven times winner of the United States' Karate Championships. At first the massive strength and brutal speed of the chunky American seems likely to prevail! Using a roundhouse Japanese high kick known as the "mawashi geri" he slams Bruce again and again, right back into the wall! But even then when it all seemed to be up for the King of Kung-Fu, Bruce suddenly switched tactics completely and turned the tables on Chuck by turning on a

p-Ki-Do-Bando
T ART

light, prancing, practically 'western' style of boxing, staying out of reach of the heavier man until with the incredible speed that made the 'Little Dragon' famous he took the fight back on his own terms.

As Bruce used to say when asked about 'Black belts', 'Brown belts' and the honours of Karate: "I don't have any honorary belt at all, that belt doesn't mean anything. It might be useful to hold your pants up with but that's about all!"

Karate is very much a modern form of the martial arts, although it can be traced back to the Kung-Fu of China during the T'ang Dynasty. At that time the people of the island of Okinawa, which lies off the coast of China about five hundred miles south of Japan, absorbed the ancient martial arts teaching of China. They practised both empty hand systems and weapons systems under the name of 'te' or 'hand'. Then the island was conquered by the warlike Japanese. The conquerors prohibited the islanders from carrying any weapons at all and so the Okinawans had to rely on their empty hands for survival when faced with marauding bandits or drunken Japanese soldiers. At the same time they developed the use of the 'nanchukkas', the deadly rice flails connected by a length of chain.

Soon there were several schools of Okinawan 'te', all underground and kept secret from the Japanese and similar to the different schools of classical Chinese Kung-Fu Wu Shu. With one big difference, however. At an early date the Okinawans moved away from the traditional 'animal' fighting patterns used so extensively by the Chinese. The ancient Dragon, Tiger, Leopard, Snake and Crane systems went out of use on the island. Their 'te' became a vigorous, often brutally hard system with a lot of concentration going into hardening the fingers and the sides of the hand.

The next important date in the history of Karate is 1890 when the warlord Shoguns were toppled in Japan. The newly restored Japanese Emperors now decided to completely integrate Okinawa with Japan and accordingly the ban on the martial arts was lifted. The Japanese forms Judo and Kendo were introduced and taught to the islanders. The Okinawans quickly picked up these foreign arts and began to win competitions with the mainland Japanese. A sharp-eyed Japanese doctor is credited with noticing that many of the Okinawan recruits for the army were possessed of tremendous physiques, which they credited to their 'te'. The Japanese investigated the long secret 'te' and were so impressed that they incorporated it into their own schools! By 1932 all Japanese universities had 'dojos' or training gyms for the art of Okinawan 'te'.

The Okinawans had to choose a new word for their art and they came up with 'Kara-te-Jutsu'. The reason for this is that the 'te' was represented by a Chinese symbol that also meant 'T'ang Dynasty'. This very same symbol was read by the Japanese as 'Kara' which also meant Chinese. So to the original 'te' was added the Japanese 'Kara' and then the symbol of 'jutsu' which means 'arts' in Japanese. In this way the Okinawans cleverly avoided upsetting their Japanese overlords while respecting their own culture and complimenting that of China from whence they had originally learned the art. So 'Karate-jutsu' means Chinese Hand Art!

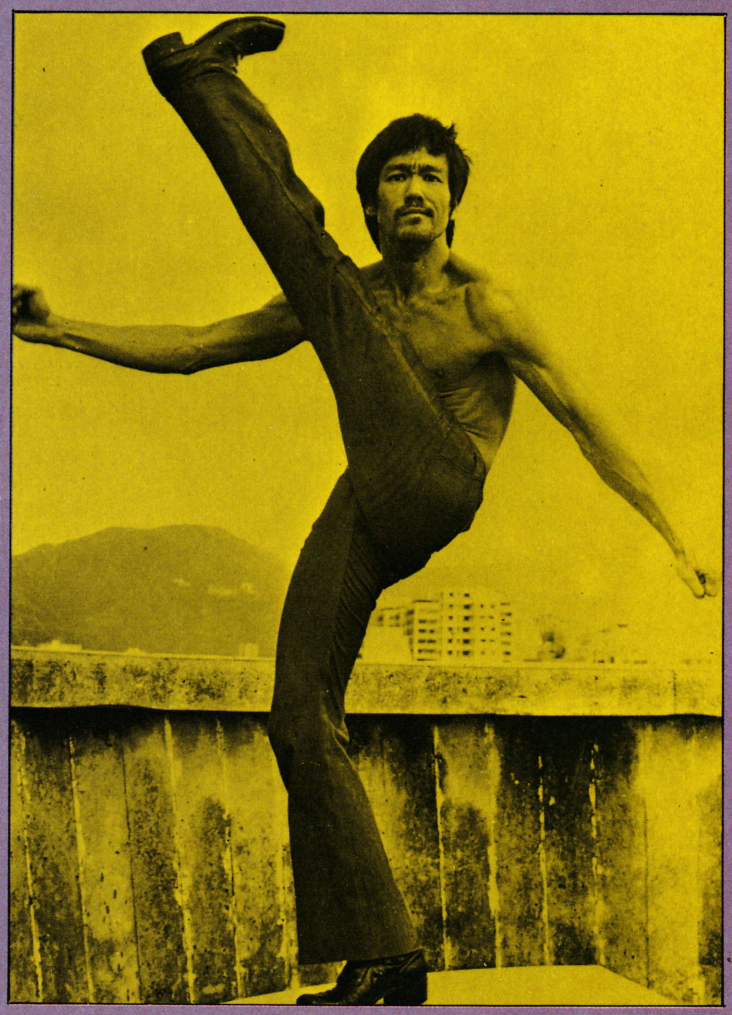
Of course Karate isn't the only martial art for which the Japanese are famous. In the West there are many schools of Judo, Kendo and Aikido. All of these are sporting developments of the older 'jutsu' of the Samurai.

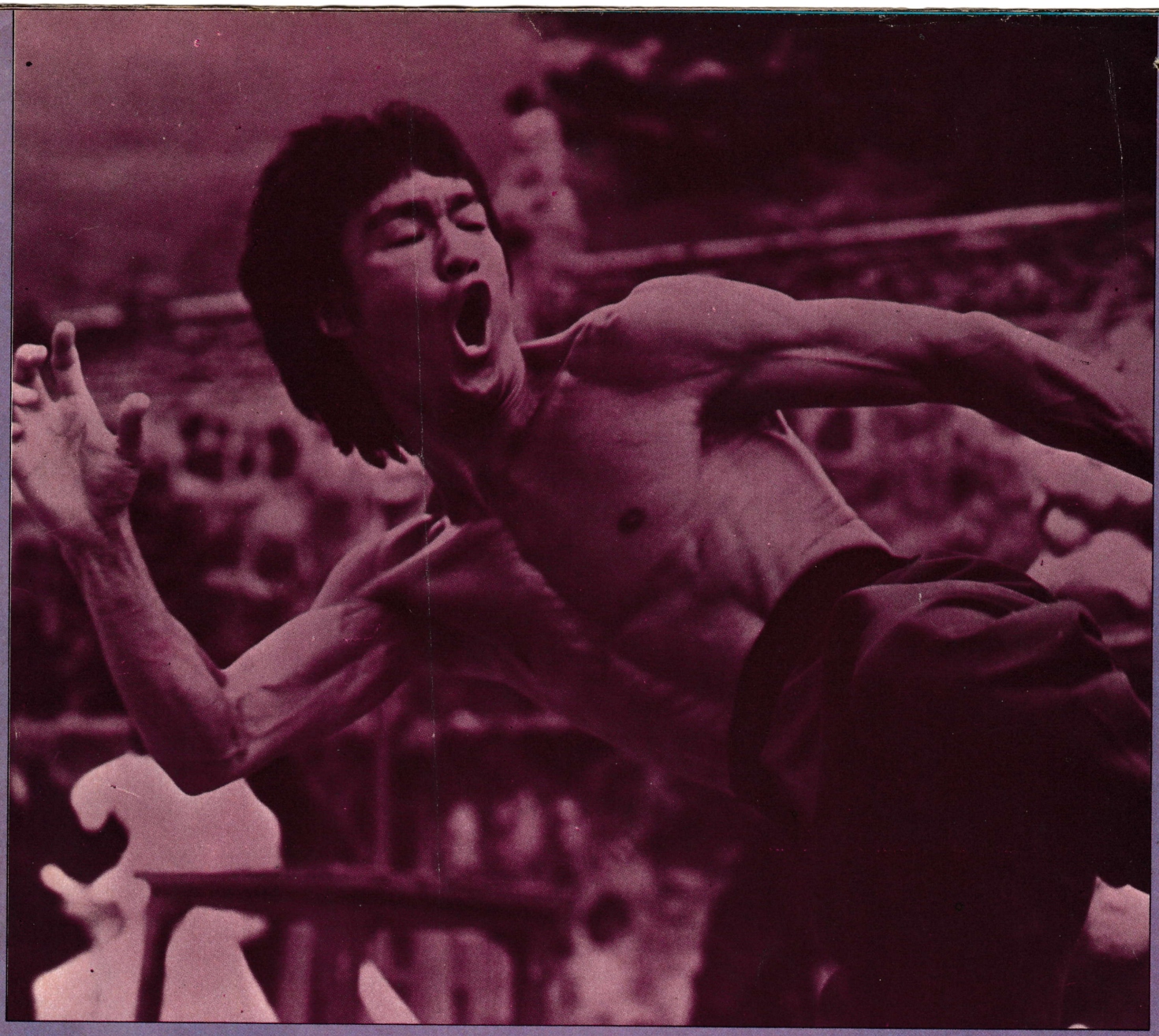
To understand how these Japanese fighting forms developed, we have to understand a little about Japanese society and history. As we have said, the Chinese 'empty hand' systems came to the Japanese islands in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. They had been invented in China, where the warrior was a well-paid person but one who was low in the social scale. He had all the weapons he could need and plenty of money for his warlike efforts, but the ruling of China was done by the Emperors and a huge government of civil servants. The martial arts were mainly practised by the poor monks and ordinary people, for self defence.

In Japan, on the other hand, society was ruled by a high class of warriors, known as the 'Bushi' or 'Samurai' who prohibited anyone else from carrying weapons. These warriors controlled Japanese life so tightly that they prevented the spread of Kung-Fu knowledge amongst the ordinary people. The weapon skills practised by the Samurai were known as the various 'jutsu', such as Ken-jutsu, the sword art, or Ju-jutsu, the hand art. When the warriors lost their grip on Japanese society in the last century these 'jutsu' became less important. In their place new forms with a sporting emphasis were developed, like Judo, which was invented by J. Kano. (He invented the system of grading by coloured belts of which Bruce was so scornful.) The vital difference between the 'jutsu' forms and the 'do' forms is that the 'jutsu' were for war. They taught the Samurai how to kill. The difference between Ken-jutsu and Ken-do is that Ken-jutsu is a lethal art practised with the deadly Japanese sword and Ken-do is a sport practised with a bamboo sword!

With the introduction of Karate from Okinawa, the Japanese forms became more organised and scientific. In the 1920s a new school was begun named 'Aikido' which is a combination of physical exercise, combat, sport and education. This system was invented by M. Ueshiba, a student of more than 200 different styles of Japanese hand art. His invention, also called 'Hap-Ki-Do' in China, includes techniques from Korean 'taekwondo' or 'empty hand', as well as the native Japanese forms. So after being refined by the Japanese warrior caste for several hundred years and then given a new, sporting twist by modern Japanese martial artists, the ancient Wu Shu of twelfth century China has returned to its homeland in the shape of Hap-Ki-Do!

Far away, on the other side of China from the islands of Okinawa and Japan, lies Burma, birthplace of one of the most ferocious fighting forms ever. They call it Bando, and it numbers twelve





offensive striking forms with names such as 'Boar', 'Cobra', 'Eagle', 'Panther' and so on.

Bando has come down from the ancient Burmese skills of 'Thaing' which developed from both Chinese and Indian sources, the two giant countries that lie on either side of Burma. Buddhism also played a part as it was the Buddhist teachers, following in the footsteps of Bodhidharma, that taught the Burmese the skills of Kung-Fu Wu Shu.

During the war, Burma was occupied by the Japanese, who organised contests between their own Karate champions and the Burmese Bandoists. During this period Bando came to borrow quite a few skills from the Japanese forms of Judo and Aikido, not to forget Karate. In 1948 the Burmese held their first National Championships and since then they have made giant strides with their art. Several organisations now exist to promote the sporting side of Bando.

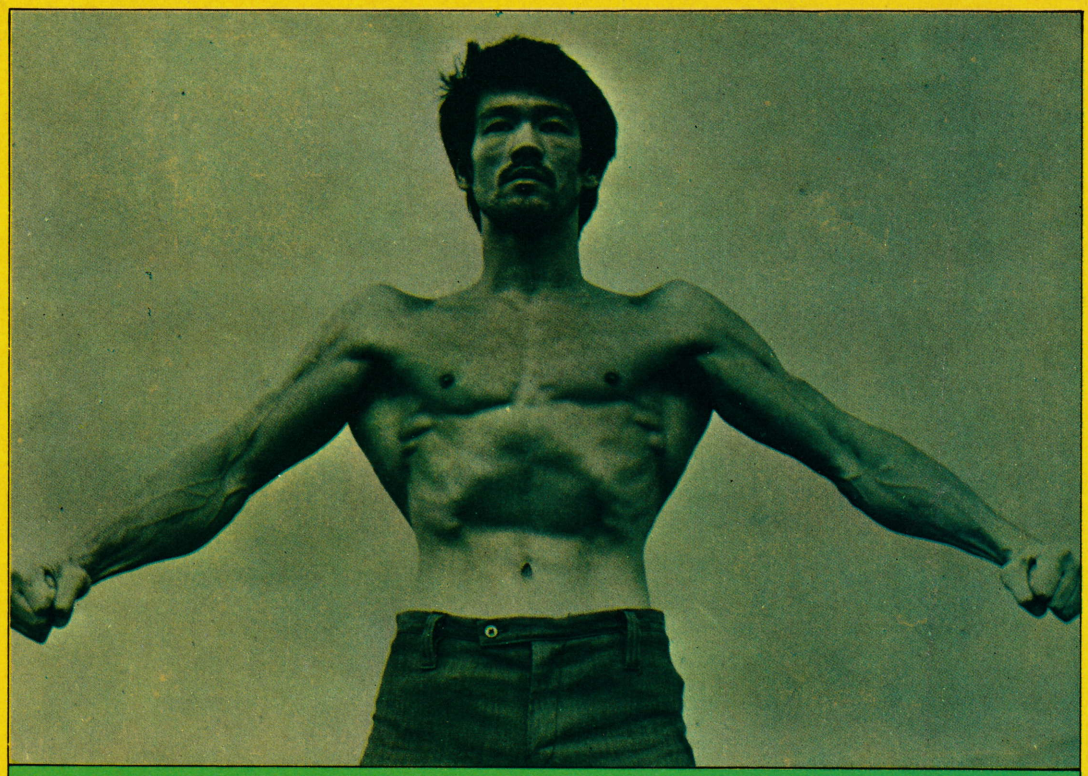
In Bando fighting there is a great deal of close quarters combat and consequently there have developed techniques for striking with almost every part of the body! Hips, shoulders, knees, feet and of course the elbows and fists! They have developed a special 'midget' punch for this close quarters fighting and also a method of 'climbing' up an opponent's thighs and ramming a knee into his face!

Next to Burma at the southern end of the Asian continent lies Thailand, the home of that remarkable martial 'sport' called Thai Boxing. Originally taken from the Chinese some time in the fifteenth century it has gradually become less of an 'art' in the manner of Chinese Kung-Fu, and more a sport. The fights are professional competitions and the fighters wear gloves and bandages around their ankles and feet. However, because the Thais have played down the grappling and throwing side of the sport, Thai Boxing has become more and more like Western boxing except that in the Thai version you are allowed to punch, knee, kick or elbow your opponent. It's a very spectacular thing to see and in recent years it has become popular in Japan and Hong Kong, where professional bouts are held.

So which is the deadliest art of them all? Well, remembering one of the most important of all the sayings of Bruce Lee, still the unquestioned King of the martial arts in most people's minds: "When in actual combat you're not fighting a corpse. Your opponent is a living, moving object. Deal with him realistically, not as though you're fighting a robot. Don't indulge in unnecessary moves. You'll get clobbered if you do, and in a street fight you'll have your shirt zipped off you. In other words, when someone grabs you, punch him. To me a lot of this fancy stuff is not functional."

But Bruce was so confident because he spoke from a position of towering knowledge. He collected books on the fighting arts just as avidly as his fans collect pictures of him! And he didn't just keep this mountain of knowledge in his extensive Kung-Fu library but actually took it into the gym and worked it out so that he knew the ins and outs of Thai Kick Boxing, Burmese Bando and many Japanese forms. It was from first hand experience that he could criticise so strongly the classical forms that emphasise training by 'Kata'. The Kata systems rely on practising over and over again certain set piece movements, either in attack or defence. Eventually these become so thoroughly ingrained that the student responds automatically with the correct Kata in the correct situation. Unfortunately for such a student confronted with a loose, all styles fighter like Bruce Lee, he was unlikely to find himself in any of the 'correct' positions for his well learned Katas. Bruce could keep such a person totally off balance until they were so confused they'd be unable to stop the shower of thunderbolts he would then unleash.

To Bruce, the object of the martial arts was not simply to arm yourself for combat but to learn to understand yourself. His 'Jeet Kun Do' system, because it is totally dedicated to fluid movements and constant flexibility, is perhaps the most important step forward this century for the martial arts. Set-piece 'Katas', tediously repetitive training systems and over elaborate rituals are no longer attractive to the modern day martial artist. By combing through the mass of different schools of skill on the Asian continent, Bruce led the way to all-styles Kung-Fu; it only remains for those who come after him to live up to his awesome beginning!



Was Bruce Lee The Greatest!?

Who was the Greatest? You are probably familiar with that kind of argument. Would Muhammad Ali have beaten Joe Louis in his prime? Was Georgie Best as difficult to tackle as the late Alex James? Would W.G. Grace have been able to handle the Australian fast bowlers of today?

Sometimes such discussions are pointless. In football, for instance, styles and tactics have changed so much that it would be impossible for us to say now who was the Greatest.

But such is not the case with the martial arts. The basic rules have been laid down over the centuries. So it is possible for us to look at some of the great names of the past and ask: if the Little Dragon had met those old legendary fighters, who would have triumphed?

Let us imagine that we are the promoters of a contest to find out just who was the Greatest. First of all, we must travel back through time, to the end of the last century. in China.

It was then that Huo Yuan-chia was carving out a mighty reputation for himself as one of China's most skilful fighters ever. He was strong, too. Legend has it that when he worked in the Tientsin docks he was able to lift weights of four hundred pounds in each hand. That is like being able to pick up two men with one hand—and fat men, too!

Huo is never known to have been beaten and there is every reason to believe that he never was. There would have been no shortage of news if such a defeat had been in public. But how would he have fared with Bruce?

Perhaps we should first make sure that Bruce would have agreed to such a contest. Certainly, if a challenge was made, Bruce would not flinch from it.

Another great fighter who would have kept the Little Dragon on his metal was Shang Yun-hsian. This shaven-headen well-muscled athlete was born just over a hundred years ago and died in 1938. He came from Shantung which is well-known in China as a place that produces fine fighters, much like the East End of London and the docklands of Liverpool and Glasgow are well known in this country for breeding successful boxers.

Shang had an amazingly strong belly. Probably you have come across people who can make their stomach muscles so tight that, however hard you punch them, you cannot hurt them. Well, Shang went one step further. He could break a man's wrist with his belly!

But watch Bruce carefully in 'The Way of the Dragon'. See how he looks closely at each opponent before he allows himself to be drawn. Bruce had too much '*noy sing*' (patience) to allow himself to be lured into going for Shang's stomach in this way.

However Shang was a strange man. He was responsible, it is said, for the death of one of his students. That is unforgivable and something that would have made Bruce full of fury. Bruce would have been so keen to avenge the good name of *Kung Fu* that Shang would have stood little chance in a straight fight.

Having sent Shang spinning on his way, who can we find next to stand up and face Bruce?

Now Shang's teacher was a man named Li Ts'ub-i who died fifty years ago exactly. He was so respected in China that he had as many as five thousand students in Peking.

We know that Li was fond of the classical style of boxing. So perhaps it is best to hear what Bruce had to say about that: "classical forms and rituals are just too artificial and mechanical and don't really prepare a student for combat. A guy could get clobbered while getting into his classical mess." So we can mark up that contest to Bruce.

Another martial artist fighting at the same time as Li was a former carraige driver called Ch'e I-chai. He was a remarkably gentle man with a drooping moustache and a very peaceful nature.

So would Ch'e have beaten Bruce? More likely that he would have told him that they had no quarrel and so there was no reason to fight. Bruce, being the artist that he was, would respect that. In many ways, in their respect for other people and for life, Bruce and Ch'e were very similar. No contest!

Tu may have been a humble carraige driver but another of the Greats, Li Neng-jan, was also poor in his youth. He worked as a farmer in Shansi and it was not until he was aged 47 that he became a complete fighter.

One of Li's special skills was his ability to do a complete flip in the air. How would he have fared in combat? It seems likely that Bruce would have been too swift for him and would have taken advantage of the fact that Li came late into the martial arts while Bruce had been tuning up his body since his teens.

Now Li's first pupil, Kuo Yun-shen might have been a different kettle of fish—or should we say a different bowl of king prawns?

His nickname meant 'Divine Crushing Hands'. The name was not given idly. Once, in the Hopei province, he had actually killed an opponent by crushing his hand. For this crime, he was jailed for three years. A tough customer, certainly.

But we do know that Ch'e I-chai did defeat him once and so did another fighter called Tung Hai-ch'uan. If those two could master him, it would be impertinent for us to suggest that Bruce could not. Anyway, it would have been a brave man who tried to crush Bruce's hand knowing the strength of his fingers and his famous '*seong chi*' (double sticking hands).

We have limited our matches to the martial arts. We have not tried to pick a fight for Bruce with Indian wrestlers or Thai boxers or Russian bare-knuckle fighters. Or American prizefighters! Do we have any idea of how Bruce might have fared with fighters like those in the past?

John Tunney, the son of the great American boxing champion, Gene Tunney, had dinner with Bruce once. He asked Bruce if he thought he could have defeated his father.

"To tell you the truth," said Bruce, trying to be as honest as he could without appearing boastful, "I could beat anyone in the world. Of course, if I sat still and your father hit me, forget it. The question is, could he ever get close to me?"

That is the key question. How do you get 'close' to a piece of greased lightning?

So who *was* the Greatest?

Bruce would probably have said that such a question was unimportant. He felt no need to travel round the world proving himself to others. He let his art speak for itself! And it spoke louder than any words that we can write here!

DEFEND YOURSELF WITH KUNG FU!

BLOCKING IN THE MIDDLE LINE.

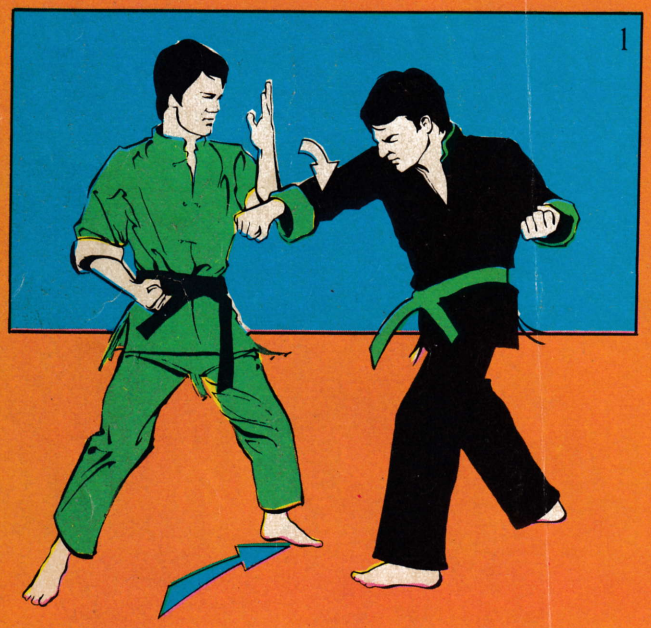
MIDDLE LINE OUTSIDE BLOCK 1. Used against a straight punch or thrust to the chest or solar plexus, from fighting position (KFM no. 6) the forward arm is brought round across the body, the forearm deflecting the opponent's attack away, carrying him slightly past. Fighting the natural tendency to lean away or move backwards, it is often very effective to step inwards towards the opponent while simultaneously performing the block, from which position a counter can be immediately executed, in this case an inverted Fist Strike (Fig 2), using the Blocking Arm.

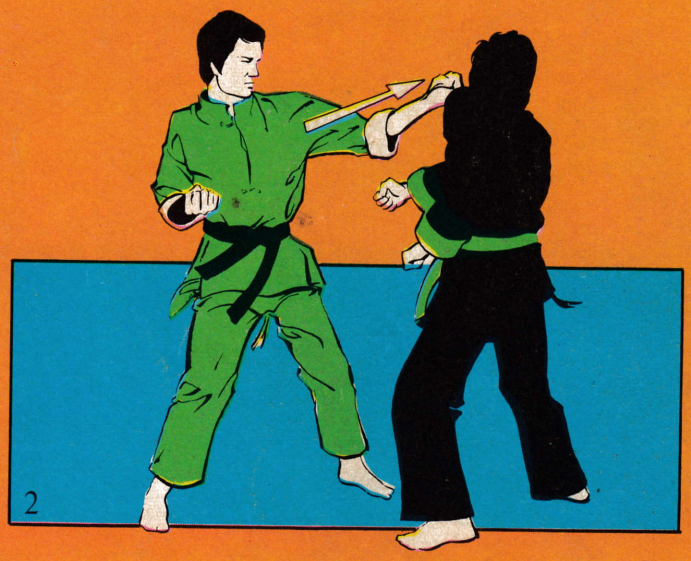
MIDDLE LINE INSIDE BLOCK AND TRAP 3. The Inside Block is equally effective against both Straight and Hook or Roundhouse Thrusts, the hard edge of the forearm being applied to the attacker's inside forearm.

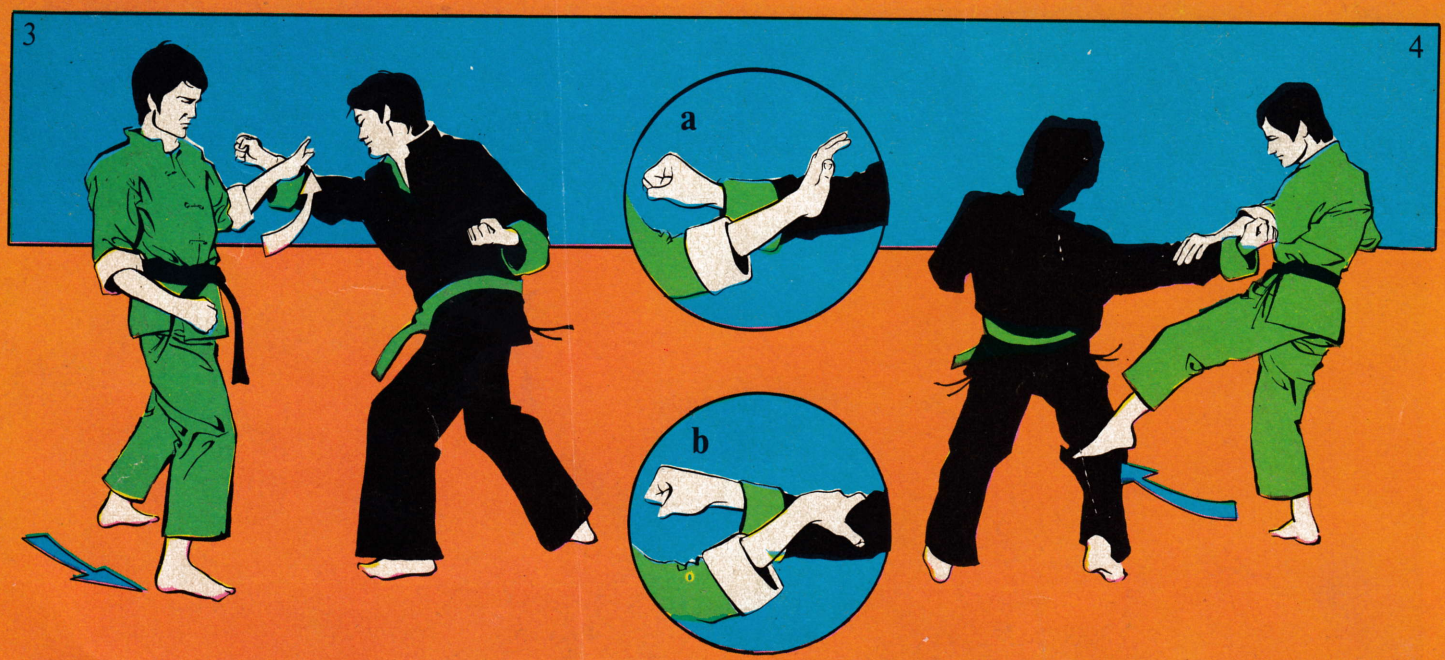
From this position, the attacking arm can be 'trapped' after the block, by immediately hooking onto the arm or sleeve with the same hand (Figs A & B). Fingers and wrist must be held tightly tensed to avoid injury to the hands.

Having trapped the arm, a Straight Counter can be used (as in Fig 2) or alternatively, as a slightly more advanced technique, the opponent's forward leg can be 'swept' away, if correctly performed, throwing him to the floor.

All movements are effective only if performed at speed and without hesitation.







KUNG-FU ANSWERS

MENNY ANSWERS LETTERS

If I didn't enjoy reading your letters so much, I'd ask you to stop writing so many! The editor's told me that if I need any more cupboards to keep your mail in, he'll make me buy them myself! But seriously, it's wonderful to see your letters come pouring in – nothing cheers me up in the mornings (after a grim ride to work on the tube) more than a huge pile of envelopes all addressed to *me*, in your friendly handwriting. You mustn't be disappointed if your letter doesn't get printed, if we were to print every good letter that comes to me, we'd have to bring out a daily Kung-Fu newspaper!

Well, I'm waffling on a bit this month, this is *your* page, so let's get on with what *you* have to say . . .

LETTER OF THE MONTH

Dear KFM,
Regarding Bruce Lee's title 'the Little Dragon', I happen to know that your Chinese horoscopes are based on different animals and last one year and one month. Naturally, Bruce Lee was born under the year of the 7th Dragon. His name also amounts to a number 7, and this number crops up several times in his date of birth. 7 is a mystic number and I believe that Bruce was a mystic.

I am also sure that he was aware of the influence of the Dragon, and adopted that name as rightfully belonging to him. If you watch his fights very closely, his high battle pitch is not a roar but the sound of a dragon, so are his movements. In fact, I almost expect him to spit fire! Dragons, as a myth, are of course invincible. So the Little Dragon, Bruce Lee, or his spirit, will be here to stay – but he should really be handled with care.
Miss G F J Schwarzfeld
Chelsea
London.

Dear Miss Schwarzfeld,
Well, you obviously don't need KFM to tell you much about Bruce Lee! It's always nice to get further information about the life of the Little Dragon, so thanks for going to the trouble of sharing your thoughts on his mystic influences with us.

CONTENDER FOR THE TITLE

Dear KFM,
I have the answer to a problem of yours. Everybody's looking for a new King in the martial arts; what about Jim Kelly, star of the films *Enter The Dragon* and *Black Belt Jones*. I have seen him four times, and am convinced that he is good enough for the vacant crown. In an American magazine called *Fighting Stars* I recently collected, there was an interview with Jim Kelly and he said that he has challenged the famous boxer Joe Frazier to an all-in fight, but has got no reply yet.

He also predicts that he will make a bigger impact on martial arts movies than Bruce Lee in three years from now. So who knows what could happen in the next few years.

Two suggestions: I hope you have more articles on Jim Kelly, and also on my favourite martial art: Tae-Kwan Do.

Thanks for a superb magazine.
Jim Kelly Fan
Hove
Sussex.

Dear Jim Kelly Fan,
You're certainly not alone in plugging Jim as the next great martial master, hundreds of readers have suggested the same thing. And here at KFM, we're certainly not surprised that Joe Frazier hasn't replied to Big Jim's challenge! You can be sure that we'll be covering his career with interest in future issues of KFM.

HIGH-FLYING BRUCE!

Dear KFM,
Please can you tell me how high Bruce used to be able to jump. My uncle said he used to be able to jump 12ft, but I say he could jump 7ft. Could you please sort out our problem, and keep up the good work.
Paul O'Hagan
Wythenshawe
Manchester 22.

Dear Paul,
Unfortunately, there is no definite answer to your question, as Bruce's superb leaps were seen at their best in his spontaneous fight scenes, and were never properly measured. Thinking back, though, he did jump about twice the height of the Big Boss in that memorable last fight on the lawn, didn't he? That's some leaping . . .

CHIANG IS THE GREATEST!

Dear KFM,
I have just read issue No. 5. At last you have woken up, your magazine has always been good but this one was brilliant. You showed for the first time an interest in other martial artists. Although Bruce Lee was the best, he is unfortunately dead. So it is time to concentrate on the men who will carry his torch.

I would like to point out that David Chiang is a fantastic actor. You did not mention that he starred in *Chinese Vengeance* or *Hellfighters of the East*, but both of these films were brilliant. Nor did you mention the phenomenal Alex Lung (*'King of Kung-Fu'*). In that film he was as good as Bruce Lee himself. So how about a big pin-up of Alex Lung, Carter Wong and David Chiang in action in your magazine very shortly. I look forward to more magazines like No. 5.
M Sharp
Newton Abbot
Devon.

Dear M Sharp,
Well, we try to please, and you can be assured that we've been keeping our eyes on the gentlemen you mention for many months. But we can only get so many pictures into one KFM, and while I promise you that any fightin' star worth his (or her!) salt will get full coverage; you may have to wait for an issue or two to see all *of them given the KFM treatment!*

BRUCE ON RECORD

Dear KFM,
I would like to know if it is possible to get the record theme from *Way of the Dragon*. I have been all over the record shops in my area but I've had no luck. I think I should say that Chan Yiu Lan would do well as Bruce Lee's successor–tell me if he's in the running. Keep up the good work.
Mark Binns
Stafford
Staffs.

Dear Mark,
Our old friends from Cathay films tell us that they're not surprised you couldn't find the record, as it hasn't been released. They have some good news, though–it may *be released at some time in the future, and Cathay will certainly be releasing the soundtrack from* Game of Death, *Bruce Lee's last film, when the* Game of Death *is released this autumn. You can, of course, console yourself meanwhile by buying the soundtrack of* Enter the Dragon *by Lalo Schifrin on Warner Bros, No. K46275.*

KFM Pen Pals Corner

Hmmm! I didn't know what I was letting myself in for when I mentioned the magic word pen pals in last issue! We've had so many fans writing in asking for Chinese pen pals to write to them that I can't possibly print them all . . . however, here are a few names and addresses of Bruce Lee or Kung-Fu fans who would like to hear from any of our Chinese readers!

Yvonne Carter, 15 Goudhurst Road, Gillingham, Kent. Lorraine Baines, 2B Elstead Road, Westvale Kirkby, Nr. Liverpool, Lancashire. Anne White, 59 Old Farm Road, Oakdale, Poole, Dorset. Helen Hunter, 11 Nelton Close, Canford Heath, Poole, Dorset. Trevor Preston, Meadow Cottage, Landkey, Nr. Barnstaple, North Devon. Ivan Mortis, 160 Daws Heath Road, Rayleigh, Essex. Mrs. June Mitchell, 43 Belvedere Drive, Bilton, Hull. Pam Jones, 'Clydfan', Trevor, Caernarvon, N. Wales. Carl Humpage, The Gardeners Arms, 5 Liverpool Road, Newcastle, Staffs. Linda Williams and Diane Webb, Gresham Place, Portley Wood Road, Whyteleafe, Surrey. Carol and Liz Leckie, 70 Lyndale Road, Glasgow, Scotland.

Note to Chinese readers! Unless otherwise stated, all addresses of readers are in England!

THE KUNG-FU CODE!

Kung-Fu is *not* a game . . . Kung-Fu is a highly skilled art which, if misused by the untrained, can be deadly!

There is more to Kung-Fu Wu Su than physical prowess, fighting ability, speed and agility. In addition to these visible attributes the Kung-Fu novice must endeavour to develop the mental disciplines and spiritual awareness necessary to counter any and all abuses of the art. In short, the novice must strive for *Chi*, the inner strength.

If you are genuinely interested in taking up the martial arts, be prepared to devote a considerable part of your daily life to its study and practice. And be sure to join a reputable club run by someone who knows what they are talking about.

And if you're not prepared to become a Kung-Fu disciple, then remember that a little knowledge can be a dangerous thing, and leave the fighting to the experts!

Join us on Kung-Fu Monthly's...

BRUCE LEE PILGRIMAGE

The Excelsior Hotel, Hong Kong.

Kung-Fu Monthly, in co-operation with F.E.T.C. (Far East Travel Centre) are proud to announce the package holiday of a lifetime! Here is your chance to visit Hong Kong, the home town of Bruce Lee and mecca of contemporary Kung-Fu films and clubs! You will be travelling and staying with other Kung-Fu and Bruce Lee fans, and we have no hesitation in promising you that this will be an experience you will never forget!

Hong Kong is an incredible city, a melting pot of Eastern and Western cultures with air-conditioned superstores standing right next to colourful street markets containing every conceivable kind of merchandise from around the world! Hong Kong is famed for the breathtaking variety it offers to visitors, and we have arranged an extensive programme of free guide tours during your stay, ranging from visits to Bruce Lee's gymnasium, location scenes from "Enter The Dragon" and "The Big Boss", Bruce Lee's house, the "Golden Harvest" and "Shaw Bros." studios, introductions to Lee's associates and pupils with kung-fu demonstration sessions, viewings of brand new kung-fu films and much much more!

The cost of this holiday will be approximately *£325.00.* This will include accommodation and breakfast at the first class Excelsior hotel, return direct DC8 jet flight by Thai International Airways, coach transport to and from London Heathrow airport and Hong Kong Kai Tak airport and free guided coach tours during your stay. The holiday runs from 30th August 1975 (depart Heathrow airport) to 12th September 1975 (return to Heathrow from Hong Kong). A qualified tour courier will be at the party's disposal throughout the stay in Hong Kong.

We are expecting an enormous response to this holiday of a lifetime from Bruce Lee fans across the U.K. Our advice to those of you who wish to take advantage of the low, low cost and book early is to send a large, stamped, self addressed envelope (with no obligation) immediately to: **PILGRIMAGE KFM BRUCE LEE HOLIDAY, Kung-Fu Monthly, 39 Goodge Street, London W1P 1FD.**
Do **not** send money at this stage and be certain to indicate how many booking forms you might require.

FETC OFFICIAL TRAVEL ORGANISATION OF THE ANGLO CHINESE FAMILIES ASSOCIATION ATOL 180 BC

BRUCE LEE SPORTS AND SHOULDER BAGS!

Shoulder Bag.

Sports Bag

Here's a fine new offer from KFM, the world's best selling martial arts mag! We have licenced a reputable bag manufacturer to produce for us these fantastic sports and shoulder bags for all our Bruce Lee fans! Whether you need something to carry your kit to kung-fu class or just to stash your make-up or books and stuff to school and college, these bags are for you! And if you're an older Bruce Lee fan (we know plenty of mums and dads who fight their sons and daughters over who reads KFM first), well, take the load out of shopping with the fun power of the King of Kung-Fu!

The sports bag is the bigger of the two, but both are manufactured to a high standard from durable canvas backed with PVC to keep them showerproof. The zips are metal (not plastic) and the straps are sewn with double stitches to really last. We're proud of these bags and we know that you'd be proud to own one too! The printing is of an exceptionally high standard, four colours on each bag, and you have a choice of red, blue or green canvas.

To order, mail us £1.50 for the shoulder bag and £2.00 for the sports bag (not forgetting to include your name and address and choice of colour) made out to Kung-Fu Monthly. Orders to: **BRUCE LEE BAGS OFFER, KFM Mail Order, 39 Goodge Street, London W1P 1FD.** Price includes all post and packing.

Waterproof! Strongly Made! Metal Zipper!